original company:

The smarting from burns is immediately relieved by the application of cotton batting soaked in oil. Al mations are required to keep a supply of oil and cotton

ADRIFT ON THE PACIFIC.

ISLANDERS BORNE BY WINDS AND CURRENTS FAR FROM HOME.

Involuntary Wanderings that Peopled as Mailitiade of Islands—Stories of Natives who, After Being the Sport of Wind and Wave for Months. Have Reared Now Homes in Lands They Never Heard Or, In the earliest days of navigation across the Maility of the Sport of Wind and Ittle, scattered over the broad expanse were found to be inhabited. Questions as to the origin of these peoples and how they they reached their island homes, separated as they often are by hundreds of miles of ocean have long interested anthropologists. It was certain that these coesanic peoples could not have originated where they were found, for their relationship not only with one another, but also with the inhabitants of the Malay Archipelago, was easily apparent. An hypothesis that had considerable vogue was that these islanders were accepted to the worth.

In the course of the investigations as become perfectly evident that these maily apparent. An hypothesis that had considerable vogue was that these islanders were accepted to the worth.

In the course of the investigations as become perfectly evident that these many policy of the same states in the light of the people of a continent at years ago sank beneath the waves with by its mountain tops peering above them.

In the course of the investigations as become perfectly evident that these many policy was proved to be worth-.

In the course of the investigations as become perfectly evident that these many policy of the same stands were peopled by migrations and that very many of these migrations were involuntary. It has been observed that

MAINTAINS PITTSBURGH'S FIRES. Many Wells Have Fatted and New Ones are Hard to Secure-Disadvantages of this Element Which Has Made Pittsburgh Clean - When Coal Comes Into Tee Again the Servant Problem Will Loom. "It is the greatest luxury of the age, far surpassing electric lights and private telephones. It saves time and worry for every man, woman.

and child that uses it, and has solved one of the most serious problems of the age-the servant problem. How? Why, it's as plain as A B C. A conservative estimate shows that it saves every servant girl about two hours' work a day, or 730 hours, or about thirty days a year. Just think of that! Nearly one-tenth of the whole year saved for her own pleasure. The result is that all the best servants in the country who know about it flock to Pittsburgh. and every advertisement for a girl is answered by a dozen only too anxious for the place.

The foregoing is a condensed quotation from a Pittsburgh natural gas enthusiast, who had been holding forth for about an hour in the smoker of the Pennsylvania limited, as the latter was nearing the Smoky City. After he had gone back to his sent to gather his traps. a fellow townsman, who had been listening to his talk in silence, spoke up.

ITS DAYS ARE NUMBERED.

THE NATURAL GAS SUPPLY THAT

"That fellow's a natural gas crank. There are lots of them in and around Pittsburgh. They only see one side of the question. The fact is that natural gas has its disadvantages. as well as its merits. In the first place, it is dangerous, because its odor is not easily detected in the oily atmosphere of our town, and because it explodes very easily. It also has the dangerous suffocating qualities of Illuminating gas. Many people think that this whole region is in danger of being blown up some time by the trancherous stuff. When you consider that it is handled daily by thousands of people, naturally careless, it is a wender that more accidents don't occur."

When THE SUN reporter reached Pittsburgh be devoted some time to investigation of the tricts and saw the operations at the wells. triets and saw the operations at the wells. It is now fitteen years since natural gas was applied to domestic purposes in southwestern Pennsylvania, and eight years since systematic efforts were made to supply it to the residents of Pittsburgh and Allegheny City. Within the latter period its history has been singular in more ways than one.

UPS AND DOWNS OF NATURAL GAS STOCK.

chasers enabled the owners to get exorbitant sums. Frequently wells purchased for large sums proved valueless in a short time. The fact that natural gas exists in land is shown by the formation of the rock. Experis can locate the gas usually without much difficulty, but it is practically impossible to tell whether there is much or little. Where the gas bubbles up out of the ground it is usually safe to predict that it does not extend much below the surface. The farmers found it more profitable not to sell their farms outright, but merely to lease to the company a tract large enough to answer its purposes. They ran up the prices until they sectred from one to two thousand dollars outright for the use of each well, and from \$500 to \$1,000 a year in additional rent. Where their ground was disturbed for the laying of pipes they received extra compensation. The companies found that it cost them between \$5,000 and \$7,000 piping was enormous and their pay rolls called for large sums.

The necessity for purchasing new flebts and

r large sums. The necessity for purchasing new fields and

that it cost them between \$5,000 and \$7,000 for each well. In addition to this the cost for pliping was enormous and their pay rolls called for large sums.

The necessity for purchasing new fleids and laying new pipes brought the second year's dividend of the original company down materially. Stockholders became aiarmed, and some of them began to make careful inquiry into the actual value of their holdings. The information they obtained alarmed them still more. They found that in order to continue its existence the company would have to keep on buying new fleids, digging new weils, laying new pipes, and employing extra men. The outlay would yearly increase greatly, as the available lands became more and more remote, and their scarcity increased the prices demanded for them. At the same time, whenever a well became exhausted it no longer fligured as an asset. It became absolutely valueless, as did also the expensive ploing that connected it with the city, for the cost of removing the latter would make it unprolitable. The market value of the stock naturally began to decline. The controlling spirits of the various companies came togother and consulted. They saw that they were all in the same boat. Competition would only increase the randity of their destruction. If they would consolidate they could keep down the farmers, who would lessen their demands as soon as they found that they had only one customer instead of a number. A consolidation of the big companies resulted, and a reorganized company came into being; with a capital of \$14,000,000. This step served to revive public confidence for a while, but, nevertheless, the former brestige of the old commany was gone. New rivais sprang into being; the farmers were as independent as ever. Two years and the affairs of the big company came to a crisis. In order to supply the demand for the gas, two enormous pipes were laid from one of the big districts. They were 38-linch pipes, and one was nearly twenty miles long, while the other was thirtone. The pines alone cost

the man begins friends stared at me, and one of them asked what it all meant.

Hennessy brandy punches sell at five cents apiecein Windsor, I said with an air of triumph. For an instant there was not a sound. Then my mineteen friends hit the bar with their f.sis. and in tones that could be heard across the Detroit River they shouted:

"Fill 'em up again!"

plants is said to have been over \$100,000. This company, like many others, found it cheaper to buy wells of its own and run its own pipes and so the gas companies lost their biggest customers.

DANORE IN ITS USE. MILITARY JUNK SHOP. A OUIER DEPOSITORY OF OLD WAR

own pipes, and so the gas companies lost their biggest custoners.

DANOER IN ITS USE.

Natural gas will explode when it is mixed with ordinary air in the ratio of one part of gas to from nine to fifteen parts of air. Unlike most other gases, it is almost impossible to detect its presence in a room by the sense of smell, nor is it visible to the eye. A leak in a tipe is rarely discovered excert by accident. The companies go to extraordinary efforts to prevent accidents, and yet they must admit that Pittsburgh stands on the crater of a voicano so long as natural gas is in the pipes under its streets and in its houses. The safety of the city depends upon the watchfulness of the membloyed for that nurpose by the gas companies. The systems adopted by them seem admirable, but when one considers that, in spite of all the wisdom of the best railroad menhorrible railroad accidents will occur, one cannot but tremble for the possibility of terrible calamity in the Smoky City. The pressure of the gas at the wells varies usually from twenty to one hundred pounds. Within the city it is reduced to two pounds in the streets, and much less in the houses. So long as the machines for keeping back the pressure of their work there is no danger of bursting pipes. Track walkers inspect the pipes throughout their entire length at frequent intervals, and are expected to report any leak. At the offices of each commany hourly reports are received by telephone as to the condition of the pipes, the pressure of the gas, and so forth. In spite of all these precautions accidents happen at intervals.

Last Christmas a well-to-do merchant got out of bed and turned on his gas preparatory to lighting his fire. The conditions of the atmosphere in the room wear favorable, and an explosion resulted. There were nine persons in the house, most of them asleep, and all were blown into the street. Hardly a stone in the walls of the house was left undisturbed.

The directions issued to each of the 40,000 consumers contain many internal evidences of the fa Here on Sa'e Are Relies in Every Shape of the Wars of Centuries Past, of Arcile Expeditions, the Weapons of Bistont Countries, and Many Old Things Bestden. On the south side of Front street, in the shadow of the elevated road and a few doors from Coenties slip, is a military junk shop, one of the most interesting of the many curious places in down-town New York. The street is little frequented in this neighborhood, but any one passing No. 27 would notice it at once on account of the old cannon within the stoop line at either side of the entrance. Standing by the door ready to greet a customer is a complete suit of reindeer skin garments, stuffed and standing full life size, with a mask to represent the face of a man, the only part which would be exposed of a person wearing the costume. Within the shop are old subres, flintlock muskets, rifles, canteens, caps, uniform cleaks, cartridge boxes, beits, revolvers, cannon, and other paraphernalia of war in every condition, ranging from those good enough to be used now to worm-eaten relies which have no further utility except on account of the recollections associated with them or for purposes of house decoration.

MATERIAL ON FRONT STREET.

This old junk shop is more interesting in many ways than an ordinary museum, be-cause, besides the descriptive labels, there are obtainable the market prices showing the present value of relies of past military glory. Combined with these antiquities there is carried on here a business in more modern weapons, but the bulk of the traffic is in souvenirs of wars and the mementos of campaigns that the school books tell about. Everything has been arranged with a view to military effect, and the inside would look like an old arsenal on show were it not for the labels and the prices.

The man who owns and manages this queer junk shop has been collecting his materials for years, and he has a fair-sized catalogue filled with pictures, descriptions, and price lists of them. He knows many of the old army and navy men, who sometimes go to him to get souvenirs of the great events of their youth, and he attends all the Government sales to pick out condemned and antiquated outting.

The surgeons of the company will take charge of any races of injury from burning or explosion, for which the company may be responsible, and should be sent for in case of accident to employees or others. Their addresses and districts are given below. goods, for which he finds a place in his shop, and customers to buy them in the course of time. His war relies are not confined to those of the United States or of the civil war. Be-Here follows a list of physicians who are regularly employed by the company to attend to victims of the gas.

WHAT ITS CONSUMERS SAY. sides muskets such as were used in the Revo-lution and battle gongs and rattles of the oldtime navy war ships are Japanese lances, Ger-man and English uniforms, Mexican spura.

After Sitting Bull and his warriors surrendered the arms which they used in the Custer dered the arms which they used in the Custer massacre the Government intended to send these wespons to the museum at Springfield, but as they could not be readily exhibited there they were sold by the Government at auction, and thus a good many of them can be found hanging on the walls in this junk shop on Front street. Their condition shows the handling they received from the Indians. The stocks and locks of many of them are broken and have been repaired with wire or skin. Comparatively few of them are broech-loaders, and those that are belong to the old cumborsome styles such as were used in the civil war.

When the United States Naval Greely Relief Expedition returned, the Government sold the equipment provided for its use in the Arctic regions. One of the skin suits thus obtained is the stuffed one which stands by the door. This costume consists of a reindeer cont with hood, reindeer skin trousers, seatskin boots lined with lamb's wool, Arctic socks, rubber sandals, and an eye shade. Moccasins which were used in the Arctic regions, heavy old feit, or rubber and felt, trousers for Arctic summer use, and Greely sandals to wear over boots in climbing fields of ice can be bought at this queer piace. Pemmican left over from the exploition is ready for any new Arctic explorer as good as new. Sleeping bags made of elk skin for Arctic winter use arch heavy wool felt bags for summer use are on sale. The members of the Greely for any new Arctic explorer as good as new. Sleeping bags made of elk skin for Arctic winter use arch heavy wool felt bags for summer use are on sale. The members of the Greely in this expedition is in this shop, so that another exploring party could be litted out even to the savy jackknives provided for Liout. Greely's men. Among these curiosities are sets of men's harness to be used in transporting things over ice.

Among these curiosities are sets of men's harness to be used in transporting things over ice.

Shell shot plugs, sabres, bullets, muskets, canteens, cans, and many other mementoes of the civil war are kept in stock. The price of an article depends a good deal on its associations. A spherical projectile the size of the shot used by the Monitor in the engagement with the Merrimac sells for St. A 100-pointed Armstrong shell, captured from the Confederate ram Stonewall is quoted at \$29, while an ordinary 100-pound Confederate shell can be got for \$12. Shot plugs made of heavy from plate and rubber, such as were used in the Union war ships during the civil war for stopping holes made by cannon shot, rell at \$7 apiece. A real from cannon complete with limber, sponger, rammer, trimmers, and everything clee ready for use, can be bought for \$125. From this the price goes up to a naval smooth-bore niece of eight-inch bore, from the ligate warshsheld at \$500. In the junk shop, among others of Krupp's guns, us a cast steel breechloading riffed cannon which has a rame of five mines, and could almost bombard the Subtreasacks, with canvas bread hay attachments. United States army civil was haver-macks, with canvas bread hay attachments, all kinds of knapsacks, belts, and noisters, and complete sets of the regulation New York State militia equipments are held on sale here. Bayonets of the large strong sweets unused, and whole batch of policemen's cluss which the police used at the limited bar which which where he had an a whole batch of policemen's cluss which the police used at the limitation.

There are French cavalry salters made in 1814 which are supposed to have been constanted.

used, and a whole batch of policements clues which the police used at the Philadelphia tentennial.

There are French cavalry saltres made in 1814 which are supposed to have been used by Napoleon's cavalry at the lattic of Waterloo. They are ferry-seven melies long and weigh five pounds. Battleaves such as were used on the war ships during the drift war. Confederate artillery swerds and eavier sabres. Japanese lances seven feet in length, with polished blades and inlad handles, and long Japanese spears are here offered for sale. Old rusty Bavarian and antique Harper's Ferry muskets abound, and the collection rans back to matchiock guns in the style of the fourteenth century, with the barrels inland in tents, birds, and flowers in silver or gold and silver. These ancient guns are valuable only as curiosities, because it would be neither safe nor convenient to mee them as firearms. Old civil war guns, fit only for relies, and damaged drumheads which may be cut up for toy drums or banjoes, are mixed with mess pans of the civil war, cartridge heils, canteens, ditty boxes, and ten tons of the large link chains which were used by Washington at West Point during the Revolutionary was to prevent the passage of British war ships up the Hudson River. Among the relices of old United States war ships are cap ribbons, with

the name in gold letters, of the old war ships Congress. Monitor, Tennesses, Juniata, Treaton, Minnesota, and Richmond; slow match stayes which were used in the navy prior to 1850 to hold the slow match; signal lanterns recovered from the wrecks of the Yandalia and Trenton at Samoa; glass deck lights from Ericeson's monitor Dictator, and the iron safe from the wreck of the Hursm, and the headboard of Admirai Farragut's old war ship, the Hartford, with the coat of arms of the New England States carved on the wood.

The relics here displayed go back to the time of the steel breast plates which were worn by the old English soldiers, and which were regarded as buillet-proof at a distance of over forty yards. Mementoes of the battle of Waterloo in the shape of an easel male of old English and French lint lock muskets and idstols, envalry subres, a curious breast plate, and slik ling cords support a photograph of a painting. An old style hospital litter, a civil war ambulance ready for use, civil war hats with the artillery red or the cavalry yellow, hat cards of the style designed for the inited States army by Jefferson Davis when he was Secretary of War in Tresslent Fierce's Cabanet. Entish soldiers' helmets, old army fatigue caus, Mexican war infantry and Custer hats, and British red coats with the crimmings, are exhibited for saie. There are mals, good for table covers, made of chevrons; navy binnacles, taken from old frigates, which would make a good smoking room ornament: Confederate horseshoes, which ran the blockade on English ships; shat longs, old Met lellan saidles, artillery traces, log irons, flags, ration cans, and a United States navy shaving some look made of hard ruther with a looking riass on the cover, and the navy coat-of-arms, with the inscription."

IS IT A MAN'S JUB OR A BOHAN'S? Bridgeport Schools Go In for Physical Culture, but There's a Hirch,

Bathgeport, Oct. 13.—The spirit of gallantry in the Board of Education is strong. Some months ago it was suggested that the curriculum of the schools be extended to include physical culture. This, of course, meant merely a system of mild calisthenics, for the schools have neither gymnasium nor appliances for the heavier physical exercises. President Peter W. Wren of the Board of Education suggested that the matter be referred to the Committee on Schools. This was done, and it was decided by the committee that if there was anything in the world that the Bridgeport schools lacked it was a system of physical culture. And then came the rub. Six members of the Board were in favor of a female teacher, four were in favor of a male teacher, and no one knows what the two absent members will be in favor of. That's how the matter stands.

The Committee on Schools is composed of President Wren, Dr. F. A. Rice, and David Glavin. President Wren has the interests of the schools close to his heart, and whichever way he voted it would have been for what he thought to be best. But Dr. Rice has a friend

way he voted it would have been for what he thought to be best. But Dr. Rice has a friend and Mr. Glavin has a friend, and these friend-ships divided the committee.

Dr. Rice's friend is a young woman who was graduated not long ago from Dr. Anderson's 8-hool of Physical Culture in Brooklyn, and Dr. Rice thought she would make a spiendid teacher of calisthenics. Mr. Glavin's friend is a Mr. Ocker of Milwaukee, a German and a Turner, and Mr. Glavin thought he was born to fill the place.

Dr. Rice's friend is an advocate of the Swedish system of gentle calisthenics. Mr. Glavin's friend is a profound believer in the efficacy of the robust German system. Both gentlemen were true to their friends and insisted on voting for them. President Wren, who of course was unprepudiced, preferred the man.

The divided sentiment of the committee was brought before the Board the other day when there were only ten members present. Dr. Rice made a short speech, in which he declared that a woman was always preferable to a man as a teacher in public schools, that her services would not cost so much, that this particular young woman understood the subject fully as well as any man did, and that the Poard-ought to give her the place. It would be the instructor's duties, he said, merely to teach the school teachers how to teach the pupils, and after the work had begun to make tours of inspection.

Then came Mr. Glavin's turn. He said laughingly:

"I do not believe a woman could illustrate a lecture on calisthenics as well as a man could, unless she wore tights."

There was a laugh at this, in which Dr. Rice joined. There was a laugh at this, in which Dr. Rice

There was a laugh at this, in which Dr. Rice joined.

"You see," Mr. Glavin went on, "there might be some exercise or movement of the leg that the teacher would have to illustrate. A woman's dress would hamper her. Tights or divided skirts, of course, are out of the question. Now, with a man it is different."

A vote was then taken, and it was found that six members were in favor of Dr. like's friend and four voted for Mr. Glavin's friend. It takes a majority of the Board to adopt any resolution of such a nature, and it therefore became necessary to postpone the matter until the next meeting, which takes place Monday night, when the other two members will be present.

Present.

Tresident Wren believes that these two men will vote for Mr. Ocker, and then the Board will be just as near a decision as it is now. It is said in Bridgeport that both Dr. Bice and Mr. Glavin are working hard for their friends, and that the votes are accorded more for the believes the form conviction.

DELAWARE'S NORTHERN ARC.

It is Now Going to be Located and Marked for the First Time in Two Centuries.

Thomas F. Bayard and Wayne MacVeagh as chairmen respectively for Delaware and Pennsylvania of the joint commission appointed to adjust the complicated boundaries between the two States, have put their heads together and with their fellow commissioners awarded to Delaware the triangle, 700 acres in area. years exercised jurisdiction in spite of adverse boundary stones. Much has been written about this triangle but very little has been written about another feature of the disputed boundary, and chiefly because touching this portion of the boundary there is very little knowledge going. Mason and Dixon's line, with which the long disputed triangle is intimately connected, dates back only a century

portion of the boundary there is very little knowledge going. Mason and Dixon's line, with which the long disputed triangle is intimately connected, dates back only a century and a quarter, but the first, and until recently perhaps the only complete survey of Delawar's borthern are was made in the first year of the eighteenth century.

When William Penn begged in 1682 for a way to the sea from his too 'backward' territory, the buke of York gave him certain recently acquired territory on the Delaware. Fenn's original grant had been "that extensive forest" lying twelve miles northwest of New Castle, and part of his southern boundary was "a circle drawn at twelve miles distant from New Castle northward and wostward unto the beginning of the fortieth degree of north latitude, irreconcilable conditions, by the way, since the fortieth surallel is considerably more than twelve miles north of New Castle. By the new grant Penn received the town of New Castle, with twelve miles round it and a strip of territory on the Delaware River and Bay as far south as Cape Henlopen, Lixisting field notes of an old survey show that Penn gave a warrant to Isaa Tailerof Chester county and Thomas Pierson of New Castle county for run out this are, and that in 1701 their survey was completed. They began "at the end of the horse dike next the town of New Castle county and a strip of the run and the survey of the survey of the run and westward far enough to complete one-third of a circle.

When an engineer assigned to work under the commission of which Mr. BavArd and Mr. MacVagh are members set about the task of tesurveying this curve he met with unexpected didentical with certain farm tences. But these fences were found by the new survey to be straight lines, whereas they should have curved in order to conform to the arc. and no south was the rece to whichever when so he is received in order to conform to the arc. The inhabitants along the line in a for the solution was anxious him raking its decision to disturb as little as possible exist

A CHAPTER FROM LIFE.

One Episcde in the Life of a Well-known Man.

How He Came Most Dangerously Near Death, But Escaped.

A Reminiscence that is a Warning to Al'.

When a man comes near death in a battle or disease he thoroughly realizes how sweet a thing is life. It is a fact that we do not value a jewel until we lose it, and only one who has come dangerously near death, or at least has suffered weeks and months of sickness, can fully appreciate the blessing of health and life. How many people there are who grow weak and tired without knowing why, do not sleep well nights, and get up mornings thed and unrefreshed; their head often aches or feels badly, their stomach, liver, or kidneys are affected, they have constituted bowels, and they feel nervous, depressed in mind, and generally run down. Then it is that they realize the value of their lost health. So it was with Charles H. Stevens, Esq. of

South Efflingham, N. H., a man well knows and highly honored in the Granite State,



CHARLES H. STEVENS, ESQ.

"The facts are these," said Mr. Stevens to our reporter when interviewed concerning this matter of great public interest, "I was about pre-strated in health, extremely nervous, limits stiff in the joints, my howels were bloated hadly, and my breathing was terrible. I could not stoop without almost losing my breath.

"In fact, I was almost a complete wreck, and could do but little work of any kind.
"I commenced to take Dr. Greene's Nervara blood and nerve remedy, and at the end of one week I had lessened in girth about my bowels two inches, and now my girth is five inches less, and I am able to do a full day's labor.
"Itel you, if it had not been for Dr. Greene's Nervara blood and nerve remedy, I should have been dead before this time, and I can, thorefore, give this wonderful remedy the highest praise." Everybody says the same who has used it.

Everyhody says the same who has used it. If you are sick, or if you don't feel just right, take our advice and use this great remedy. All druggists have it for \$1, and we can assure our readers that it is purely vegetable and harmless. Besides, there is the still greater fact that it cures, and, masmuch as it is the discovery of the eminent Dr. Greece of 35 West 14th st. New York, who gives consultation free to the sick, it is virtually guaranteed as a great physician's prescription.—Adv.

rated the provinces of different proprietors. When Delaware, at the opening of the Revolutionary war, separated herself from Penn's possessions, the are that marked the boundary between two of Penn's counties came to mark the boundary between Pennsylvania and Delaware. At that time the crude marks left by the early surveyors remained either in fact or in the memory of local residents, so that no new survey was necessary. When the triangle was resurveyed in 1840 and distinctly marked as part of Pennsylvania, the engineers by way of obliging local residents, ran 34 miles of the arc, but did not attempt to complete the boundary. Mason and Dixon had not run the whole curve, but only a very small periton of it, making part of the boundary between Penn's county of Cecil. Their business was to survey and define the boundaries between the provinces of these two proprietors, and they did not trouble themselves about boundaries wholly within either of the provinces.

selves about boundaries when,
of the provinces.
For the first time in the history of this are it
will now be permanently marked with suitable stones. When this shall be done a controversy that has been more or less trouble-ome
for considerably over two centuries will have
been set at rest, and the only live question been set at rest, and the only live question arising out of the curious manner chosen to define the limits of Penn's grant will be that between Delaware and New Jersey, as to whether the grant of twelve miles about New Castle to Penn entitles Delaware as inheritors of this right to exclusive fishing privileges in the Delaware within all parts of the river included in such circle.

A TUSSLE OVER A BEAR CUB.

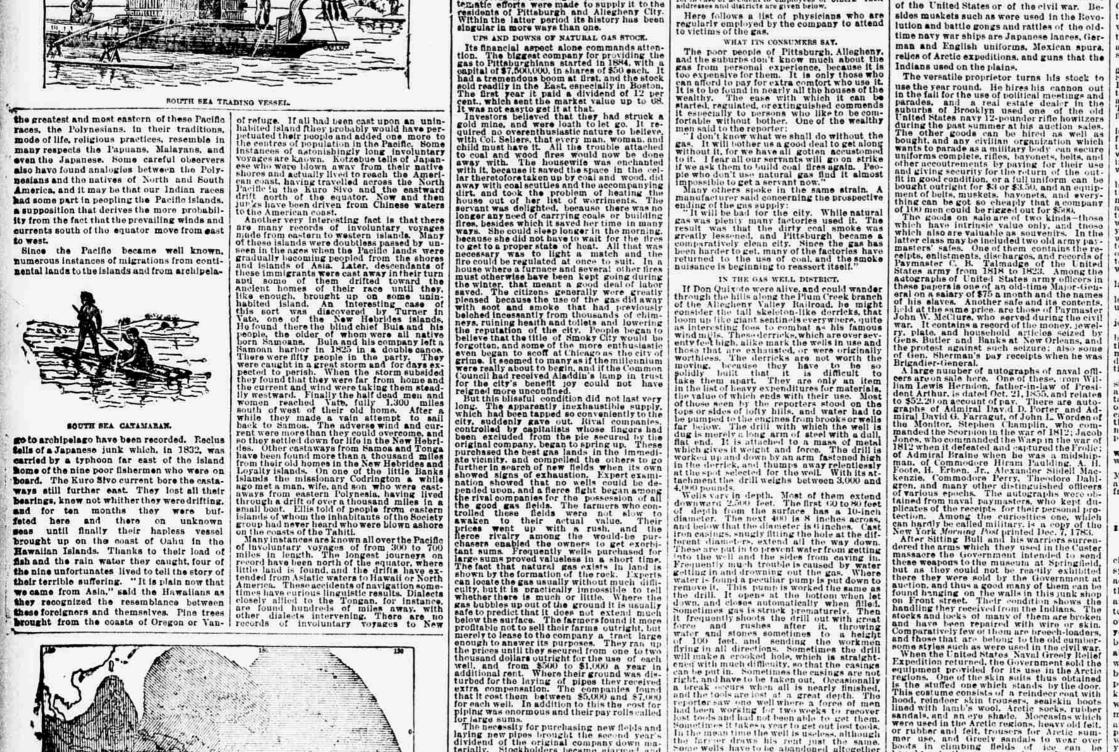
Two Forkston Boys in Search of Chestasts

Capture an Unexpected Prize. SCRANTON, Oct. 13 .- Otis Butler and Asa Hurd, fifteen-year-old lads of Forkston township. Wyoming county, came put upon a young bear in the Follett Woods last Sunday. It was crunching nuts under the limbs of a chestnut tree, and the approach of the boys scared it so that it ran up the tree and clung to a branch. The sight of the cub excited the lads, and the desire to catch it and take it home made them lay plans for its capture at once. The boys had gone to the woods to gather wheelmuts, and they had a couple of bed sheets that they were going to spread under the limbs to let the nuts drop on when they went up and shook the boughs. They also had a long pole with a

going to spread under the limbs to let the nuts drop on when they went up and shock the boughs. They also had a long pole with a sharp spike in the buttend of it and with that they intended to shake the nuts from the lower limbs.

While the young bear was clinging to the hough the boys laid a plan to capture it. One of the hed sheets was sureadout on the ground under the cub. Otis started to climb the tre to shake the bear boxe, and has about early to throw the other sheet over the cub the instantit landed. Then he was going to keep the cub covered until Otis came down, and then they were going to wind both sheet around the cub and carry it home.

When Otis had climbed pretit well up to the crotch the cub took fright and crawleds for out on the limb that Asaland to may the discontinuous of the ground. The cub's weight made the limb sag two or three feet, and when the had got into the treaters top he found that it would the safe for him to go out on the limb at going to know the limb at enough to shake the cub. To raintie when the hads didn't know what to do. Thaily we the laids didn't know what to do. Thaily we then laids didn't know what to do. Thaily we then laids didn't know what to do. Thaily we then laids didn't know what to do. Thaily we had out with the pole and poked the climb are reached out with the pole and poked the climb is reached out with the pole and poked the climb is reached out with the pole and poked the climb is truck the other sheet covered d. and at the stratched and bit and tore the sheet didn't struck the other sheet covered d. and at the whole weight on it. The little hear sureated and it and tore the sheet thinks the sound of disrons. It scratched and the said he would be down as seen as he turned the pole around and drapped it set then the cub again tore the clot was fraid and the said he would be down as seen as he turned the pole around and drapped it is head out, when it began to struck the intention of the laid of the pole around and drapped it is head out. Then he should be onli





RACES OF THE PACIFIC.

Souver Island are often stranded on the shores of this archipelago, and the traditions of Hawaii have handed down reports of rod men from the far East whom some chance has cast upon the islands.

One of the greatest geographers has said that nations push forward to possess new lands in a direction opposite to that of the general movement of air and currents flowing west produces reflex currents moving east, which have undoubtedly been of great importance in scattering people among the Eastern Archipelagoes. But these counter currents are almost wholly north of the equator, where cecanic lands are rare. Most of the Polynesian Islands are south of the equator, where cecanic lands are rare. Most of the Polynesian Islands are south of the equator, where strong currents move across the ocean from the western world to. Ward Australia and New Guinea; and to reach these eastern Islands the boats of the unfortunate castaways or voluntary travellers must have been driven by wind and wave over a tortuous course until at last, when far toward have been driven by wind and wave over a tortuous course until at last, when far toward have been driven by wind and wave over a tortuous course until at last, when far toward have been driven by wind and wave over a tortuous course until at last, when far toward have been driven by wind and wave over a tortuous course until at last, when far toward have been driven by wind and wave over a tortuous course until at last, when far toward the Antarctic circle. There they lived for nine months, substitute on the whole months aubstitutely of the bind them shows, they also the punge of the punge of the punge of thems with the far fail craft, were walled in a straight line and to be the seed from which they had never heard. Often, they created the punge of the p dous course until at last, when far toward america, they struck the westward currents and wind zones and were carried to the new homes of which they had never heard. Often, if they could have travelled in a straight line, a further they could have travelled in a straight line, a further to their new places of abode. But as licelus has said, the authentic records of these involuntary voyages, made during the past three centuries, show that many times the actual journey was two or three times as long as the shortest route. It is certain that comparatively few of these castaways were spared to be the seed from which future peoples were to spring. How many of them, with their frail craft, were swallowed up in the deep? How many succumbed to the pangs of hunger and thirst, or perished of exposure and anxiety? A few, here and there, were curded on, the sport of wind and wave, to and new abiding places for the race, just seeds and plants drift to the barren heads.

Circle for Charges and appears

Troublesome When He's Leaded. From Life.

" Does she share her husband's burdens?"
"Yes. Jack's loads are her chief trial."

and below that the diameter is 5 inches. Cast iron casings, snugly fitting the hole at the different diameters, extend all the way down. These are put in to prevent water from getting into the well and the sides from caving in. Frequently much treathel is caused by water getting in and drowning out the gas. Where water is found a peculiar pump is put down to remove it. This pump is worked the same as the drill. It opens at the hottom when let down, and closes automatically when filled. Sometimes gas is struck prematurely. Then it frequently shoots the drill out with great force and rushes after it, throwing water and stones sometimes to a height of 100 feet, and sending the workmen flying in all directions. Sometimes the drill will make a crooked hole, which is straightens with much difficulty, so that the casings can be put in. Sometimes the casings are not right, and have to be taken out. Occasionally a break occurs when all is nearly finished, and the tools are lost at a great depth. The reporter saw one well where a force of men had been working for two weeks to recover lost tools and had not been able to get them. Sometimes it takes a year to get out lost tools. In the mean time the well is useless, although the farer or draws his rent just the same. Some wells have to be abandoned altogether because of such an accident.

At times the lorse of the gas flow from a well is so great that it knocks off some of the dipes at the surface. Then it "blows off," that is, the gas escapes through the break. The noise of a well "blowing off" can be heard for ten miles. Close at had it is dealening. The reporter saw one. It was covered by a large woolen case. Although large quantities of gas were escaping into the air, it could not be seen, as it is evigless. When a gas well gets on fire there is only one way to put it out, it is said. A smokestack is put over studienty, smothering the flame. The reporter saw many abandoned wells. The official who showed him around was dubious giout the value of the new ones.

"Two of t Missourians to Clover. From the Kannes City Times.

"I was over in Canada several years ago."
said Col. Child. "and for good whiskey and transity at a low price I want to say that the Dominion takes the prize. I was in Windsor with a party of Missourians one day, and with one of them I strolled about looking at the town. Recoming somewhat worn, we began to cast about for a place whereat to buy some brandy. We came upon it very soon. I told the man in charge to its up two good pale Hennessoy punches, In my travels I have tasted the decections of all lands, but I am sure a letter mixture never theired the palate of man than that pale Hehnessey punch of Windsormake. To seed a half dollar out in payment and with a last smack of my lips started to go, when the barman called me back.

"Don't forget your change, he said, and with that he handed 40 cents to me.

"What's this," I asked. What is the price of those punches?"

"Tive cents each," responded the man behind the laar.

"I turned squarely around again, and bringing my two fists down hard on the counter, I called in stentorian tones.

"Fill 'em up again"

"When we sot on the street again we met eighteen of our Missouri friends. I stopped them.

"Tome in here and do as I do,' I said.

"The party followed me into the place from which I had itst emerged with my friend.

"Give me a brandy punch,' I said.

"Each of the nineteen men who were with me made the sams request. In the minutes the sams request. In the minutes the sam behind noded his thanks. My friends stared at me, and one of them asked what it all meant.

"Hennessy brandy punches sell at five cents apice, in Windsor,' I said with an air of cents apice, in Windsor,' I said with an air of cents apice, in Windsor,' I said with an air of cents apice, in Windsor,' I said with an air of cents apice, in Windsor,' I said with an air of cents apice, in Windsor,' I said with an air of cents apice, in Windsor,' I said with an air of cents apice, in Windsor,' I said with an air of